

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS UPDATE

ALA Annual, Chicago, Illinois, June 2005

LC EXHIBIT BOOTH

The Library's exhibit booth at the McCormick Place Convention Center in Chicago is no. 2021. The booth coordinator is Robert Handloff. He will arrive in Chicago on June 20.

Presentations in the LC Exhibit Booth Theater (30 minutes unless otherwise noted)

Diversity in the Library Workplace (Eric Eldritch): Saturday, 9:30.

Gathering Stories: An Oral History of Time and Place (Cheryl Lederle-Ensign): Saturday, 10:00.

Digital Preservation at LC (Guy Lamolinara): Saturday, 10:30; repeated Monday, 9:30, and Tuesday, 10:00.

Classification Web--More New Features (Cheryl Cook): Saturday, 11:00; repeated Sunday, 12:30; Monday, 1:00; and Tuesday, 12:00.

Workforce Diversity at the Library of Congress (Eric Eldritch): Saturday, 11:30.

Using *Cataloger's Desktop*--Quick Tips (Joan Weeks): Saturday, 12:00-1:00; repeated Sunday, 12:00-12:30 (sic) and Tuesday, 11:30-12:00.

The Encyclopedia of the Library of Congress (John Cole): Saturday, 1:00-2:00; repeated Sunday, 1:00-2:00.

The Library's Web site for the Media Savvy (Vickie Fortuno): Saturday, 2:00; repeated Monday, 10:30 and 2:30, and Tuesday, 10:30.

Veterans History Project-Veterans' Stories (Rachel Mears): Saturday, 2:30; repeated Sunday, 9:30, and Monday, 10:30.

Cataloger's Learning Workshop: Education Resources in Cataloging (Peter Seligman): Saturday, 3:00; repeated Monday, 2:00, and Tuesday, 11:00.

Ways to Deliver LC's Cataloging Documentation (Peter Seligman): Saturday, 4:00-5:00; repeated Sunday, 4:00-5:00, and Monday, 4:00-5:00. This is a pre-registered focus group.

Chicago Treasures at the Library of Congress (Christine Pruzin and Laura Gottesman): Sunday, 10:00.

Latin America, Spain, and Portuguese Offerings on the LC Web site (Everette Larson): Sunday, 10:30-11:30; repeated Monday, 3:00.

Book Backdrops: Bringing Historical Fiction to Life with Primary Sources (Gail Petri): Sunday, 11:30.

Poetry & Libraries: A Conversation with Ted Kooser, U.S. Poet Laureate: Sunday, 2:00-4:00; repeated Monday, 11:00-12:00.

Accessibility for Library Events (Eric Eldritch): Monday, 1:30.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Placing CRS Product Links on Congressional Web Sites

Directive issued by the Committee on House Administration. In 2003 the Committee on House Administration replaced a pilot effort in the House, under which a small number of Members were able to disseminate a limited number of Congressional Research Service products electronically through their Web sites, with a new system available to *all* Members and committees. This arrangement, which utilizes a mirror site created by the Office of House

Information Resources (HIR), makes it possible for all Congressional offices to place links on their Web sites to an even greater number of CRS products of their choosing than were available under the pilot. Such links access the most up-to-date version of each product. Congressional offices can use the CRS Web Site to find the products they deem suitable for dissemination.

Statutory restriction. The prohibition on publication of CRS products without oversight committee approval appears in the annual appropriations acts for the Legislative Branch. This provision is intended to preserve the role of CRS as a confidential resource solely available to the Congress. The appropriations acts, supplemented by Congressional guidance that CRS has received over the years and supported by judicial opinions, leave to the Members and committees the decision whether, on a selective basis, to place CRS products in the public domain. Members have long made CRS products available to interested persons either directly, by inclusion in Congressional publications, or through their own Web sites.

U.S. COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Section 108 Study Group

The Section 108 Study Group, convened under the aegis of the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP) and co-sponsored by the U.S. Copyright Office, began its work this spring. The goal of the group, named after the section of the U.S. Copyright Act that provides limited exceptions for libraries and archives, is to prepare findings and make recommendations to the Librarian of Congress by mid-2006 for possible alterations to the law that reflect current technologies. This effort will seek to strike the appropriate balance between copyright holders and libraries and archives in a manner that best serves the public interest.

The creation of the study group was prompted in part by the increasing use of digital media. Digital technologies are radically transforming how copyrighted works are created and disseminated, and also how libraries and archives preserve and make those works available. Cultural heritage institutions, in carrying forward their missions, have begun to acquire and incorporate large quantities of "born digital" works (those created in digital form) into their holdings to ensure the continuing availability of those works to future generations.

Section 108 of the Copyright Act permits libraries and archives to make certain uses of copyrighted materials in order to serve the public and ensure the availability of works over time. Among other things, Section 108 provides limited exceptions for libraries and archives to make copies in specified instances for preservation, replacement and patron access. These provisions were drafted with analog materials in mind, and, as has been observed, do not adequately address many of the issues unique to digital media, either from the perspective of rights owners or libraries and archives. The work of the Section 108 Study Group will be to review and document how Section 108 should be revised in light of the changes wrought by digital technologies, while maintaining balance between the interests of rights holders and library and archive patrons.

The Section 108 Study Group is made up of copyright experts from various fields, including law, publishing, libraries, archives, film, music, software and photography. It is co-chaired by Laura Gasaway, director of the law library and professor of law at the University of North Carolina, and Richard Rudick, former vice president and general counsel of John Wiley and Sons. The

group convenes for one and a half days every other month; to date it has met twice, in April and June.

Summary of Orphan Works Study

On January 26, 2005, the Copyright Office announced the beginning of its study of issues surrounding "orphan works"—copyrighted works whose owners are difficult or even impossible to identify and locate.

The study is a response to concerns that uncertainty surrounding ownership of these works might needlessly discourage subsequent creators and users from using works in socially productive ways, such as by incorporating these works in new creative efforts, or by making them available to the public. The study seeks to address these concerns by soliciting public comment on the issue in order to determine whether a legislative, regulatory, or other solution might be appropriate.

The study will be conducted in three basic phases. The first phase involved the solicitation of written comments from the public. The January 26th Notice of Inquiry published in the Federal Register invited the public to submit written comments during an initial 60-day period. The Office received approximately 700 unique comments before the deadline of March 25, 2005.

After this initial period expired, the Notice of Inquiry also provided for a 45-day period during which the public was invited to submit reply comments addressing issues raised by the initial comments. The Office received about 150 unique comments before this period concluded on May 9, 2005. Both the initial comments and the reply comments have been posted on the Copyright Office Web site.

The next phase will involve the review and evaluation of the numerous written comments. After some review, the Office will likely conduct hearings in order to address further the most commonly raised problems, and the most workable solutions. After this stage is completed, the final phase will begin, during which the Office will further evaluate the problems and solutions raised, and ultimately report its findings to Congress.

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

NATIONAL BOOK FESTIVAL

The 2005 National Book Festival will be held on September 24, 2005 on the National Mall in Washington. Pavilions at this year's festival will include Children, Teens & Children, Fiction & Fantasy, Mysteries & Thrillers, History & Biography, Home & Family, Poetry, the Library of Congress Pavilion, and the Pavilion of the States (with librarians and others from every state). The line-up of authors for the 2005 Festival includes John Irving, Tom Clancy, Tom Wolfe, David McCullough, Tony Hillerman, Nelson DeMille, Meg Cabot, Sue Monk Kidd, Chris Madden, and Leeza Gibbons. An announcement event is planned for July 7 and the Web site (<www.loc.gov/bookfest>), with biographies and photos of the authors, will be available at that time. We expect attendance to exceed the 85,000 who attended the 2004 National Book Festival.

LIBRARY SECURITY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness (OSEP) continued developing the Library's security program, focusing especially on building the Emergency Preparedness Program. The office has hired two of the four permanent staff members for the new Emergency Preparedness Division and anticipates hiring the remainder by mid-summer 2005. Construction of the new Emergency Management Center in the Madison Building is expected to be completed by the end of summer 2005. The design for a new emergency public address system is ongoing, with installation to begin by August 2005 and completion expected by the end of summer 2006.

In addition to building the Emergency Preparedness Program, OSEP continued strengthening the Library's collections security program. OSEP coordinated preparation of the draft Strategic Collections Security Plan, 2005-2008 (SCSP). The SCSP will supersede the October 1997 Library of Congress Security Plan, which focuses solely on physical security controls. The new SCSP integrates physical security, preservation, and inventory management controls protecting the Library's priceless collection of approximately 130 million items.

Of the many ongoing initiatives coordinated by OSEP with the Collections Security Oversight Committee (CSOC), the Staff Assistance Visit (SAV) program continues to improve security practices of the Library's staff members. Led by an OSEP staff expert joined by a senior librarian/collections management specialist, the first round of visits to the more than 90 Library divisions was completed in September 2004, and a second round of visits began in October 2004. In addition, CSOC's Web site for patrons has attracted nearly 400,000 hits. Feedback indicates that complaints have declined, as new patrons now arrive at the Library aware of personal belongings restrictions, entry inspections, and other security controls in place.

OSEP continued coordinating major security enhancements at the three main LC buildings on Capitol Hill under the Library's 1999 Security Enhancement Implementation Plan. The Adams Building perimeter security improvements are nearly complete, and much of the Jefferson and Madison Buildings perimeter improvements have been completed. All improvements under the Security Enhancement Implementation Plan are expected to be substantially completed in 2006.

LIBRARY SERVICES

The service unit realignment announced last July is expected to be complete by the end of September. The realignment emphasizes the collections; streamlines processes of acquisitions and cataloging; and recognizes electronic resources as an increasingly important component of the collections. Most of the fifty-three Library Services divisions are now grouped into five directorates: Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access (ABA); Collections and Services; Partnerships and Outreach Programs; Preservation; and Technology Policy. The National Audio-Visual Conservation Center and the American Folklife Center reported directly to the Associate Librarian. The new organizational structure also includes a Deputy Associate Librarian and an Administrative Services Division. The realignment positions all divisions to work toward greater resource sharing and more efficient work processes to improve service to Congress and other Library users.

ACQUISITIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC ACCESS DIRECTORATE

ACQUISITIONS

Casalini shelf-ready proposal. The Library launched a shelf-ready pilot project in collaboration with Italian vendor Casalini Libri to develop a model that will enable the Library to provide bibliographic access more expeditiously and at lower cost by purchasing shelf-ready materials from vendors. The focus of the project in recent months (Phase 1) has been training and review of the descriptive and subject cataloging of the Casalini produced records. Phase 2, through the remainder of fiscal year 2005, will focus on Casalini's creating authority work and completing the physical processing of books.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) collection transfers. In January 2005, the Library was notified that the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) was downsizing its library and planned to transfer the bulk of its collection to LC. In March and April, LC staff undertook a rigorous review of the HUD collection (about 90,000 titles), selecting materials in the areas of housing, urban affairs, community development, and law. These materials ranged from hard-to-find historical agency reports and documents to neighborhood maps. To aid in identifying unique materials, the Library used an OCLC produced report comparing HUD holdings with those at LC. The final transfer of materials will be completed in June.

Duplicate Materials Exchange Program (DMEP). Progress continued on the development of a Web site to host an online version of the Library's Duplicate Materials Exchange Program (DMEP). The site will employ online shopping cart functionality to allow DMEP's 2,600 partners, in 118 countries, to select materials that they would like to receive in exchange for materials that they send to the Library. Partner testing of the system has been completed. System launch is planned for early summer. In exchange for DMEP materials, partners in fiscal year 2004 sent the Library approximately 13,000 monographs and 9,000 continuing serial subscriptions.

Electronic Cooperative Acquisitions Program pilot. The European/Latin American Acquisitions Division is developing a pilot Electronic Cooperative Acquisitions Program, focused on Latin American e-serials. The goal is to acquire commercial electronic journals in a consortial arrangement, much as the Library already does with traditional foreign collections materials through its Cooperative Acquisitions Program, administered by the Overseas Operations program.

International Electronic Exchange planning. The proposed International Electronic Exchange, a pilot project in which the Library, GPO and German government exchange sources would agree to allow reciprocal access, downloading and archiving of government e-journals, continued to take shape. A key component of this project will be the use of the LOCKSS (Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe) open-source persistent access preservation system. A written agreement should be in place within the next several months.

Overseas offices directors' conference. Directors of the Library's six overseas offices convened at the Library from May 23 to June 3. The goals of the conference were to revisit their collection priorities for the future, plan for future digitization projects and for the expansion of cataloging responsibility in the offices. A one-day session on Collections Development and Collaborations brought together curators and area specialists from all parts of the Library that interact with the overseas offices, as well as collection development officials from three participants in the Cooperative Acquisitions Program. Presenters concentrated on the essential materials and issues in continuing to develop foreign collections on behalf of LC and academic libraries, and in improving the ways the offices can serve their government and academic customers. A session on Digital Initiatives highlighted the issues and problems involved in integrating analog and digital collection development overseas. Other sessions discussed the acquisition and organization of ephemera collections in the offices, and finalized the requirements for a new system to serve the needs of the Cooperative Acquisitions Program.

Serials subscriptions. A two-year moratorium on placing new print serials subscriptions ended in April as the Serials Moratorium Recovery project began. During the first month of the project, approximately 1,100 new subscriptions were ordered at a cost of over \$135,000. It is planned that by the end of the fiscal year the project will be responsible for ordering about 2,500 new serials subscriptions.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC ACCESS

Bibliographic Enrichment Advisory Team (BEAT) *see also* Electronic Resources Cataloging

The Bibliographic Enrichment Advisory Team (BEAT) is an Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate initiative aimed at developing tools to aid catalogers, reference specialists, and searchers in creating and locating information. In addition to the items included in this report, information on other major components of BEAT's work of enriching the content of Library of Congress bibliographic records, improving access to the data the records contain, and conducting research and development in relevant areas may be found starting at the main BEAT Web page at <<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/beat>>

Automated Web Cataloging with the Web Cataloging Assistant. An outgrowth of BEAT's Web Access to Publications in Series project (see below), Web Cataloging Assistant has now been in operation for one year. It is currently being used to catalog monographs from 32 different series, and through May 31, 2005, it has accounted for more than 2,800 electronic monographs cataloged. This project evolved from the experiences that the Business and Economics Cataloging Team gained in providing access at the individual monograph level for selected series. However, it has now proved possible to automate most of the process. As a result, the operation now allows a cataloger to examine the abstract page for a particular monograph on the Web; using computer and programmed functions, staff can then create a MARC 21 record that is automatically added to the LC Database. This record includes an abstract of the title represented. A cataloger subsequently enhances that cataloging data to ensure that name headings are established and may add subject headings if key words in the summary do not adequately convey the topic.

Web Access To Publications in Series. This project has several facets, the first of which is to link many "working paper/discussion paper" type series publications to their Web-based

electronic versions. To date, this initiative has provided access to the full electronic texts of more than 30,000 individual monographs comprehended by the 300 series processed in the project. A Web -accessible database of *Technical Reports and Working Papers in Business and Economics* for series covered by the project can be accessed at [<http://www.loc.gov/rr/business/techreps/techrepshome.php>](http://www.loc.gov/rr/business/techreps/techrepshome.php).

Machine Generated 505 Table of Contents (MG 505). This BEAT project adds full text table of contents (TOC) data to catalog records—information that was previously available only through links from within catalog records to LC's Web -based TOCs for those items. In addition to English language materials, the project has recently expanded to include items in German. The original TOC data was generated from information captured from the scanned table of contents images from books and is now being added to MARC 21 field 505 by computer programs. Fields with such information are preceded by the legend: "Machine generated contents note:" The 505 data are not reviewed for punctuation. Because the scanned table of contents reflect a wide variety of formats and structures, a small percentage of records may contain errors in the placement and configuration of the 505 texts. Begun in February 2005, this project has produced 10,000 machine generated TOCs. A few sample LCCNs are 00010582, 00013089, 00048663, 00108641, and 00108641.

Web Access to Works in the Public Domain. This project makes links from the LC Catalog to full electronic texts of items for which LC has an exact match in print represented in the LC collections. The project depends on the cooperation of "trusted" partner institutions such as research libraries and other organizations that are digitizing freely available works. LC provides links to the electronic versions from its catalog records for the print versions.

Two new collaborators are the RAND Corporation and the Thurgood Marshall Law Library, University of Maryland. In the case of the former, over 680 links have been made to RAND publications via the RAND Web site [<http://www.rand.org/publications>](http://www.rand.org/publications). In the second, over 140 links have been made to publications of the United States Commission on Civil Rights digitized by the Thurgood Marshall Law Library, University of Maryland at [<http://www.law.umaryland.edu/marshall/usccr/index.asp>](http://www.law.umaryland.edu/marshall/usccr/index.asp).

BEAT Book Reviews projects. BEAT continues to expand provision of access or links for works in the Library's collections to stable, scholarly, and attributable sources for book reviews and several recent initiatives have resulted in new collaborative agreements for such material. One new partnership is with the College of Education at Arizona State University and the Michigan State Libraries for the online publication *Education Review* (ER). The project has linked to over 350 catalog records to corresponding ER reviews ([<http://edrev.asu.edu>](http://edrev.asu.edu)), including some in Spanish or Portuguese.

A second new source for reviews is the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS), a division of ALA, which has granted LC permission to use and archive book reviews contained in retrospective issues of its flagship publication, *Library Resources and Technical Services*. Ultimately the project will include reviews from issues as far back as 1999.

Ongoing reviews projects also include links to *H-Net Reviews in the Humanities and Social Sciences*, the online journal of H-NET: Humanities and Social Sciences Online; to sections of annual compilations on reference books that appear in *American Libraries* with permission granted by the Reference and User Services Association, a division of ALA; to reviews for monographs from a separately maintained database at LC for the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* (HLAS) and to the *MARS Best Free Reference Web Sites* selected by the Machine-Assisted Reference Section (MARS) of RUSA.

Collaborative project to study iVia software. The Library is in discussion with the INFOMINE Project (<<http://infomine.ucr.edu>>) at the University of California, Riverside about establishing a cooperative agreement to test the iVia software <<http://infomine.ucr.edu/iVia/>>) developed for the INFOMINE project. The iVia software harvests, analyzes, and processes metadata from Web sites and other digital objects for use in the INFOMINE database of electronic resources. The parties believe that it would benefit the library community worldwide to incorporate the Library's subject authority and classification data into the iVia automatic classifier capability. It is thought that the incorporation of this data will improve the ability of the iVia software to generate metadata useful to the Library and other libraries, with minimal intervention by cataloging staff. The goal of the cooperative agreement would be to test this hypothesis.

Cataloging in Publication (CIP)

Cornell University Libraries has begun to create records in the Electronic Cataloging in Publication (ECIP) program. Explorations began in 2003 for a decentralized CIP pilot program in which institutions other than the Library of Congress would perform cataloging for certain CIP materials. Libraries were identified that share the following characteristics: the library participates in the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), the library uses the Voyager integrated library system software, and the library is associated with a publisher that is an ECIP participant. Six to eight such libraries were identified, among them Cornell. The first ECIP record was created by Cornell on April 28 for the title *Notes from Toyota-land* by Darius Mehri, LCCN 200511566. Cornell provides full descriptive cataloging, subject cataloging, and an LC class number (the 050 subfield "a" in the MARC 21 bibliographic record). Cornell also performs all authority work needed. Staff at LC complete the Library of Congress call number. A similar experiment is being established with Northwestern University and Northwestern University Press.

During the last five fiscal years, 2001-2005, the number of bibliographic records produced through the ECIP program has increased 362 percent, from 7,468 in fiscal year 2001 to 34,513 projected for fiscal year 2005. The percentage of ECIP bibliographic records containing tables of contents (TOCs) in the 505 field of the MARC 21 record has more than doubled, from 17 percent in 2001 to 38 percent projected for all of fiscal 2005. We are finding, from various reports related to how users access LC data and Web sites, that entry to the online catalog via the TOCs is a prime means of access. The TOCs provide meaningful search results for users.

Cataloging Policy

CPSO query and communications policy. The Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO) appreciates and values the help offered by users and other libraries in achieving quality

cataloging records. To facilitate the management of its query files and to provide senders with timely assurance that their concerns are being met, CPSO has devised a priorities list. The following will be handled as quickly as possible in this order:

1. Responses to queries on LC cataloging policy and practices.
2. Follow-up on suggestions for improvements to CPSO documentation and training.
3. Resolution of authority record problems and the correction of corresponding headings in bibliographic records related to current cataloging.
4. Consolidation/deletion of duplicate name, series, or subject authority records.

Note that CPSO may forward queries in the above categories, especially in non-Roman scripts, to the appropriate LC language specialists, who will balance the queries with their other workloads.

In most cases a message acknowledging receipt of the correspondence will be sent without elaboration or subsequent follow-up, with the expectation that the sender can search the appropriate database or the LC OPAC to ascertain that the correction has been made.

The following categories of reports will be handled as time and resources permit, without any follow-up response:

5. Errors in subject analysis (subject headings or classification).
6. Typographical errors and errors in content designation that do not affect access in either a bibliographic or an authority record.
7. Other.

PCC members are reminded that LC's Cooperative Cataloging Team and CONSER staff provide support to contributors of the NACO, SACO, BIBCO, and CONSER programs and notices may be sent directly to their assigned NACO liaison at the addresses provided at <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/naco/coopcat.html>

The complete text of the CPSO Query and Communications Policy statement is available on the CPSO home page at: <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/queries.html>

Headings for government-designated parks, forests, etc. In March 2005, after reviewing and evaluating the comments received in response to a December 2004 proposal, CPSO announced a change in policy regarding the establishment of headings for government-designated parks and forests. This change is intended to address the fact that these headings are most often needed as subject headings for works about these parks and forests, but are occasionally needed as main or added entries for works emanating from the administrative entities that manage or oversee them. The essential point of the "two heading" policy decision is that any such park or forest could potentially be represented by two separate headings, one designating the physical, geographic entity (established as a subject heading tagged **151** in the MARC 21 format, usually with a geographic qualifier), and one designating the corporate, administrative entity (established as a name heading tagged **110**, with the qualifier **(Agency)**). Approximately fifty existing name headings for national parks and forests will be revised to use the qualifier **(Agency)** rather than a geographic qualifier and will be retagged **110**. As necessary,

a counterpart subject heading, tagged **151** and with a geographic qualifier, will be established for each. Bibliographic records in the Library of Congress OPAC will be updated as necessary. As new headings are needed in the future, they will be established either as name or subject headings, according to the usage needed. The new practice will apply to national parks and forests; analogous entities such as national battlefields and national wild and scenic rivers; and entities of any of these types established at the state, provincial, departmental, etc., level.

Headings for Indian tribes recognized by the U.S. Government. CPSO has determined that names of Indian tribes recognized by the U.S. government as legal entities will henceforth be tagged 151 (Geographic name) in name authority records rather than 110 (Corporate name), as they were previously tagged. This change in status of headings for tribal entities to 151 (Geographic name) will enable these headings to be used as jurisdictions when needed in cataloging. When a heading of this type is used to represent a government (110), the MARC 21 indicator will be set to "1." These headings may also be used as geographic subdivisions, subdivided directly. This is in keeping with the guidance provided in rule 21.35 of the *Anglo American Cataloguing Rules* 2nd edition (AACR2) in regard to treating tribal entities as national governments. Background information and details on establishing names of Indian tribes can be found at

<<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsso/tribes.html>>

Changes in subject headings for drug addiction and smoking. Subject headings related to drug addiction and smoking have recently been updated to eliminate archaic or inaccurate terminology and to reflect current usage. The most significant of these changes were as follows:

<i>Old heading</i>	<i>New heading</i>
Cigarette habit	Smoking; Nicotine addiction
Cocaine habit	Cocaine abuse
Heroin habit	Heroin abuse
Morphine habit	Morphine abuse
Narcotic addicts	Drug addicts
Narcotic enforcement agents	Drug enforcement agents
Narcotic habit	Drug addiction
Narcotics dealers	Drug dealers
Opium habit	Opium abuse
Smoking cessation programs	Smoking cessation
Tobacco habit	Tobacco use

The complete lists of changes can be found in Library of Congress Subject Headings Weekly List 13 (March 30, 2005) and Weekly List 19 (May 11, 2005). The weekly lists are available at <<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsso>>

Database improvement. On June 28, 2004, CPSO began a one-year pilot project for a Database Improvement Unit to develop, analyze, and document maintenance procedures for the online catalog. Under the direction of the Subject Headings Editorial Team leader, staff for the pilot consist of three catalogers and one cataloging technician. To date, the database

improvement pilot has updated more than 360,000 records, mainly obsolete subject headings as well as other access points on bibliographic records.

Copy Cataloging

On May 16, 2005, the Arts and Sciences Cataloging Division staff entered into a pilot for a period of one year. The pilot assigns additional responsibilities to both catalogers and cataloging technicians. In the past catalogers were chiefly responsible for preparing original and copy cataloging, while cataloging technicians were chiefly responsible for the shelflisting of this cataloging. During the pilot, catalogers will complete the original cataloging for records in their entirety, including shelflisting. Cataloging technicians will complete the copy cataloging in its entirety of all new receipts in the division for which copy is received or later identified. Cataloging technicians will be responsible for validation and verification of the descriptive and subject aspects of the cataloging record as well as shelflisting. This model, which is embraced in many library settings, is a major innovation in the LC cataloging environment.

Electronic Resources Cataloging

Bicentennial Action Plan. There will be no LC Conference 2000 Action Plan Forum at this Annual Conference.

The RUSA/LC Forum on Metadata for Reference Needs, which is an outgrowth of the LC Bicentennial Conference on Bibliographic Control for the New Millennium held in November 2000, will be held on Sunday afternoon, June 26, at 2:00 in Salon VI of the Palmer House Hilton. The featured speaker will be Jane Greenberg, associate professor, School of Library and Information Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She will discuss her work in the AMeGa (Automatic Metadata Generation) project. Carolyn Larson, business reference specialist in the Library of Congress Science, Technology, and Business Division, will provide commentary.

ER Cataloging Expansion. The ABA Directorate has begun to implement two sets of recommendations to expand bibliographic access to digital content:

"Recommendations for Modes of Cataloging for Electronic Resources" calls for the directorate to apply three modes of cataloging for digital content: AACR2/MARC 21; MODS; and Web guides. The modes apply to monographs and integrating resources, both digitized and born-digital. The report sets bibliographic access into the context of the Digital Lifecycle Planning Framework developed by the Office of Strategic Initiatives. The full report is available at <<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/stratplan/goal4wg2report.pdf>>.

The report recommends the use of an access-level record that would emphasize subject access rather than descriptive detail for remote-access electronic resources such as non-serial Web sites. A contract funded by the Office of Strategic Initiatives supported the definition in spring 2004 of a core data set for the access-level record as applied to these resources. An experiment that compared access level cataloging to full-level cataloging for remote-access non-serial electronic resources, begun in December 2004, has shown that original cataloging at access level offers considerable savings over full level, even when full-level copy is available.

"Recommended Workflows for Cataloging Electronic Resources" describes a workflow featuring summaries of content to be supplied by recommending officers (collection development staff).

The main thrust of the report is to have much greater collaboration between the collection development and cataloging staffs in providing access to digital content. Full report is available at <<http://www.loc.gov/c.atdir/stratplan/goal4wg4report.pdf>>

Selection initiative. The Computer Files and Microforms Team, Special Materials Cataloging Division, worked with recommending officers (i.e., collection development specialists) in the Machine Readable Reading Room (MRR) and with LC selection officers to produce a draft that refines the Collection Guidelines for Electronic Resources for direct access resources. This task was assigned by the Director for Acquisitions & Bibliographic Access. The draft details the types and quantity of materials for retention in the MRR and other reading rooms. Recommending officers in the Science Reference Section, the Serial and Government Publications Division, and elsewhere in the Library were also consulted. Before implementation of the draft guidelines, vetting by stakeholders is required as well as approval by the Director; meanwhile, staff have begun sorting arrears materials with a view to cataloging first those materials given high priority in the draft collection guidelines.

National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC)

NUCMC is a cooperative cataloging program that provides and promotes bibliographic access to the nation's documentary heritage. The NUCMC Team, Special Materials Cataloging Division, administers the program and provides archival cataloging in the RLIN bibliographic utility for manuscript repositories that are not members of a bibliographic utility. The team continues to work on three special projects: the Montana Union List Project (MULP), the Cooperative Historically Black Colleges and Universities Archival Survey Project (CHASP), and the Maine Historical Collections Project (MHCP).

The NUCMC Web page <<http://www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc>> has been re-designed since the last ALA Conference and has had 48,679 "hits" in the first eight months of fiscal year 2005 (October-May). As the RLIN21 database migration continues, the NUCMC searching gateway is pointed to a frozen version (as of mid-February) of the AMC file in the RLG Union Catalog.

The NUCMC Team has received training in *DACS (Describing Archives: A Content Standard)*, which replaces *Archives, Personal Papers, and Manuscripts (APPM)* as the standard for manuscript cataloging, and intends to start implementing the new standard for its new cataloging in June.

Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) Activities

BIBCO Operations Committee Meeting, May 5–6, 2005. Roxanne Sellberg (Northwestern University) chaired the annual BIBCO Operations Committee (OpCo) meeting, May 5–6, 2005. Carlen Ruschoff (University of Maryland at College Park), chair of the PCC Task Group on the Mission Statement, presented the proposed mission statement to the PCC OpCo participants. Based on the discussion, the task group revised the proposed mission as follows: "The Program for Cooperative Cataloging supports access to information resources, with a focus on the changing needs and expectations of the end user. The Program achieves its goals through cooperative efforts to increase cost-effective use and timely availability of authoritative records. These records are created via the traditional cataloging standards

(currently AACR/MARC based) or derived from other bibliographic files and resources according to accepted standards. The Program assists with the promulgation of standards, develops education opportunities and training for catalogers, and influences the development of discovery tools in its support of record creation activity." During the ALA Conference in Chicago, the PCC Policy Committee will meet to finalize the mission statement and discuss its implications for the forthcoming revision of the PCC Strategic Plan.

Standing Committee on Standards (SCS). Committee chair Paul Weiss (University of California San Diego) and the SCS summarized the PCC comments on the December 2004 draft for AACR3 Part 1. Comments from PCC members were sent to the ALCTS Committee on Cataloging: Description & Access (CC:DA), which is charged with reviewing and developing positions on proposals to rule revisions within ALA and in consultation with other organizations. The comments from CC:DA were then sent to the Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of AACR (JSC). The PCC comments urged that the new draft contain broad and clear principles, have fewer detailed rules, allow for more cataloger judgment, address more levels of cataloging, allow records to be compatible with AACR2 records, address copy cataloging, be training compatible, and allow for ease of transfer from AACR2.

NACO. NACO continued to expand internationally as the National Library of Australia became a member and several Canadian institutions formed a funnel project, in which one institution reviews and submits name authority contributions for a number of participants. Other new funnels are the Tennessee NACO Funnel and the Virginia Project. In addition, Westminster College and Idaho State University joined the Mountain West Funnel. Other new NACO institutions are the National Indian Law Library, Dartmouth College, University of Iowa, University of Iowa Law Library, School of Visual Arts, New York City, and the Brooklyn Museum.

SACO. SACO achieved status as the full-fledged component program of the PCC for subject and classification authorities.

CONSER. Michigan State University is the newest full member of CONSER, the PCC's serial cataloging component.

LC copy cataloging of serials. A CONSER task group has been charged to look at the records and procedures that the Library of Congress Serial Record Division (SRD) put in place for its new serials copy cataloging workflow. The Task Group to Study LC Copy Cataloging for Serials, composed of CONSER members and other stakeholders, will determine how well the records identify and provide access to the resources they describe. The task group will also make recommendations about copy cataloging standards that might be used more widely by other CONSER and PCC members. The charge, membership, and all other documents related to the topic are available at <<http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/new-docs/lccopycat.html>>.

RLIN21 Implementation

Implementation of the Web-based RLIN21 technical services client has affected production of JACKPHY cataloging records in the Library of Congress Regional and Cooperative Cataloging

Division, Special Materials Cataloging Division and in the Acquisitions Divisions that support these operations. While a dozen staff members tested the new client between its inception on March 1 and April 18, other JACKPHY staff cataloged English-language material and prepared authority records. All JACKPHY staff began to use the new RLIN21 client after April 18. However, production since that date has been slowed by frequent periods of RLIN21's down-time and slow-time.

Cataloging (Books and Serials) Production

	FY05 Oct.-March	FY04 Oct.-March
Core-Level Cataloging	88,231	87,288
Copy Cataloging	25,764	20,831
Minimal-Level Cataloging	11,967	9,674
Collection-Level Cataloging	<u>1,913</u>	<u>1,908</u>
TOTAL records created	127,875	119,702
TOTAL volumes cataloged	N/A	N/A
New Authority Records		
Names	41,415	43,659
Series	4,856	4,036
Subjects	<u>3,168</u>	<u>3,671</u>
TOTAL records created	49,439	51,366

For more information contact: Beacher J. Wiggins, Director for Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave., S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4300 (or email: bwig@loc.gov).

CATALOGING DISTRIBUTION SERVICE

Cataloger's Desktop on the Web (see <<http://www.loc.gov/cds/desktop>> and <<http://desktop.loc.gov>>) is now in its second year and new resources have been added, most notably the National Library of Medicine's Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), NLM Policy for Subject Analysis and Classification, and Recursos de Catalogación en Español. CDS is currently surveying the product's subscribers to determine future enhancements and to learn whether there is a continuing need for the CD-ROM version of *Desktop* after the end of the current subscription year. One-on-one demonstrations and daily theater presentations will be available to visitors at the LC exhibit booth at ALA.

Classification Web (see <<http://www.loc.gov/cds/classweb>> and <<http://classificationweb.net>>). More than 1,600 sites with nearly 9,000 concurrent users subscribe to this product, which was introduced in 2002. Of particular interest to public and foreign libraries, the LC/Dewey correlations have recently been added. Enhanced links into WebDewey will be available in 2005. *Class Web* includes the entire Library of Congress Subject Headings and Library of Congress Classification schedules. Plans are currently under consideration to add the LC Name Authorities in the second half of 2005. One-on-one demonstrations and daily theater presentations will be available to visitors at the LC exhibit booth at ALA.

LC Classification Schedules (see <<http://www.loc.gov/cds/classif.html>>. Five new editions were published in the first half of 2005: H: Social Sciences (2005 edition expected in June)... PR, PS, PZ: English and American Literature. Juvenile Belles Lettres...PB-PH: Modern European Languages...PT: German, Dutch, and Scandinavian Literatures...G: Geography, Maps. Anthropology. Recreation. Three new editions are scheduled for publication later in 2005: P-PA: Philosophy and Linguistics (General). Greek Language and Literature. Latin Languages and Literature...PJ-PK: Oriental Philology and Literature, Indo-Iranian Philology and Literature...PL-PM: Languages of Eastern Asia, Africa, Oceania; Hyperborean, Indian, and Artificial Languages.

New cataloger training products <(see <http://www.loc.gov/cds/training.html>>. The newest CDS training materials are available from the Web site as economical PDF files: Basic Subject Cataloging Using LCSH (2004) and Basic Creation of Name and Title Authorities (2005) are both under the "Cooperative Cataloging Training Program" (CCT). *Rules & Tools for Cataloging Internet Resources* (2004) is the first publication from the "Cataloging for the 21st Century" program; four more are coming over the next two years. A revised edition of Integrating Resources (2005) is available and a revision of Advanced Serials (2005) is nearly complete. Both are under the Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program (SCCTP).

MARC Distribution Services (MDS). Since April 2005, the current issues of MDS--Books All and its subsets, MDS--Books English and MDS--Books U.S., contain OCLC Replacement PREMARC records. These are older bibliographic records that were originally retrospectively converted from the Library's card shelflists by Carrollton Press and replaced with updated OCLC versions. See <<http://www.loc.gov/cds/notices/premarc.html>> Distribution of the approximately 1.2 million "OCLC replacement" records for monographs (identified by field 906 \$c = oclcrpl; 985 \$e = OCLC REPLACEMENT) has been delayed for various reasons after they were originally purchased from OCLC in 1993-1997. The distribution is now taking place at the rate of 5,000 to 15,000 records per day. The code "premarc" is added in field 042 to the OCLC replacement records for monographs before they are distributed, to signal an older OCLC record, which OCLC has decided not to load into its database since it might displace a more up-to-date version. (The code "premarc" has also been used in records for serials but from a different perspective.)

Most of the OCLC replacement records are in the original state as received from OCLC years ago. The CDS announcement about the distribution of the OCLC replacement records cautioned subscribers about some of the data content in the records, e.g., the headings and treatment of series have not been searched to assure they reflect authoritative forms that may occur in current LC authority files.

At the end of calendar year 2005, CDS will no longer distribute cataloging records generated by the Government printing Office (GPO). The implementation of a new Integrated Library System (ILS) at GPO provides an opportunity for the records to be distributed directly from GPO. See <<http://www.loc.gov/cds/notices/gpo.html>> for further details.

Documentation survey and focus group. A Cataloging Documentation Survey, developed jointly by CDS and CPSO, will begin mid-June and end July 31. The survey seeks input from both LC catalogers and CDS customers about the content and structure of LC cataloging

documentation and the viability of various documentation delivery formats, such as PDF. In the LC exhibit booth theater, CDS will host three sessions of a focus group to explore further some of the issues in the CDS/CPSO Cataloging Documentation survey. Focus group registration will have taken place prior to the ALA Conference.

Cataloger's Learning Workshop. Cataloger's Learning Workshop (CLW) portal <www.loc.gov/catworkshop> is a joint initiative of the PCC, ALCTS, and CDS. The CLW Web site is the infrastructure for delivering joint PCC/ALCTS training materials to libraries. The content developed for these courses is jointly owned by ALCTS and the PCC and will be maintained by a joint task group. CDS is the publisher and distributor of workshop materials. One such course is Basic Creation of Name and Title Authorities, which will be offered as an ALCTS ALA Preconference, June 24-25, 2005, in Chicago. For registration information, see <<http://www.ala.org/ala/alcts/alctsconted/alctsccevents/alctspreconf/nametitleauthority.htm>>

Bruce Johnson, CDS, has recently been elected the President-elect of the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS), a division of ALA.

Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC)

Susan Tarr, executive director of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) for more than ten years, retired on February 3, 2005. Kathryn Mendenhall, chief of the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service, assumed duties as interim executive director beginning February 4, 2005. She will serve in that capacity until the executive director's position is filled. The position was posted in late April. The posting is now closed.

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS)

Digital progress. During fiscal year 2004, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS), Library of Congress, entered the conversion phase of its plan to implement digitally based systems and services that will lead to the introduction of digital talking-book (DTB) media and playback machines in 2008.

PRESERVATION DIRECTORATE

National Digital Newspaper Program

The National Digital Newspaper Program (NDNP), a partnership between the National Endowment of the Humanities (NEH) and the Library of Congress (LC), is a long-term effort to develop an Internet-based, searchable database of all U.S. newspapers with descriptive information and select digitization of historic pages. Supported by NEH, this rich digital resource will be developed and permanently maintained at the Library of Congress. An NEH grant program will fund the contribution of content from, eventually, all U.S. states and territories. For the next 2 years, the program will be in a development, or pilot, phase - investigating a viable and extensible program model for funding and digitization in awardee states, creating a sustainable digital repository, and exploring varying technical approaches for the processing and accessibility of these digital materials.

In March 2005, NEH announced a total of \$1.9 million to 6 award recipients (in California, Florida, Kentucky, New York, Utah, and Virginia) for digitizing 100,000 newspaper pages each

from microfilm for the initial content in the program--institutions with access to newspaper master negative microfilm, practical experience with newspapers, and existing digital library program infrastructures. In May, these awardees joined NEH and LC for a 2-day conference on the NDNP program, digital preservation plan, technical specifications and deliverables. LC has begun converting from microfilm its own historical newspapers that fit the pilot time period, 1900-1910, for the District of Columbia, its adopted "state," and launched a program Web site that includes detailed information on all aspects of NDNP.

Next steps in our development plans are releasing a program Web site describing a range of program guidelines and technical specifications (www.loc.gov/ndnp/), developing production tools for awardees to use in validating digital assets before materials are ingested into the repository, building and populating the NDNP repository with both LC's own converted pages and sample digitized materials from each awardee, and creating and testing the user interface prototype that will provide access and searchability for the NDNP data. In addition, award institutions will shortly be able to make their deliverables of NDNP data using Internet2 technologies, greatly enhancing the productivity and efficiency of LC's data aggregation. By early 2006, we plan to begin user testing and stress-testing the repository environment, preparing for a September 2006 public release.

Mass Deacidification Program:

Since the 1970's, the Library of Congress has provided international leadership in solving the worldwide problem of deteriorating, acidic paper. With a successful mass deacidification program in place since 1995, the Library has to date treated through contract more than 1,000,000 bound volumes and over 2,000,000 sheets of manuscript materials from our National collections. This has been accomplished by the Bookkeeper Mass Deacidification Process, an advanced preservation technology that neutralizes the acid in paper and ensures paper longevity through addition of an alkaline reserve. Through a series of contracts in the past 10 years, the Library has succeeded in extending the useful life of at-risk, paper-based artifacts (books and manuscripts) from their normal useful life of perhaps 50-100 years to a projected life expectancy of approximately 300 to 1,000 years, depending upon the level of acidity and degradation at the time an item is treated.

In the future, we anticipate deacidifying 250,000 books and 1,000,000 pages of manuscripts per year through our mass deacidification program, treating approximately 8.5 million volumes and 35 million sheets of unbound acidic Library materials over the course of a generation.

Binding and Collection Care Division

In the coming months, the Library will be receiving delivery of a new box-making system, the Kasemake, which will help to expand the housing options currently available. This new system includes an extensive library of boxing styles and allows the operator to design new ones. It is also able to accommodate a wide variety of materials.

Preservation Reformatting Division

To ensure access to collections that are time-sensitive, either because of use or inherent vice, over 2 million pages were photocopied or converted to microfilm or digital format meeting preservation standards. An effort is underway to convert master negative holdings information

of foreign newspapers from paper-based records to electronic form. The Library will share this important information with research libraries through its own integrated library system (ILS) and via the NEH-supported International Coalition on Newspapers (ICON) union list database. Holdings information for most titles published in Latin America is now available via the Library's OPAC.

Collections move to Ft. Meade. A second team of conservators continued to prepare collections for their move to offsite storage at Fort Meade, Maryland. Module 1 is now completely full with approximately 1.5 million books. More than 20,500 requests have been received for items stored at Ft. Meade over the past 30 months. The retrieval success rate remains at 100 percent. The state-of-the-art HVAC mechanical system provides excellent environmental conditions for storage of paper-based collections. The year-round environment is maintained at 50 degrees Fahrenheit, 30 percent relative humidity. The dedication ceremony for Module 2 took place on May 23, and starting in mid-June it will house approximately 2 million book items selected from the general collections, Law Library collections, and Area Studies collections. Around 15 percent of the space will be dedicated to store items from the Rare Book and Special Collections and Music divisions. Senior conservators continue working on assessments, surveys, treatment, rehousing, labeling, and development of specifications for new housing materials and techniques for approximately 450 special format collections of 11 custodial divisions, totaling around 30 million items, selected to move to Fort Meade Modules 2,3,4 and future Cold Storage Vaults. The design for Module 5 is now completed.

Research on longevity of CD-ROMs. Two concurrent research studies are focused on the longevity of CD-ROM audio media. One of them is based on results from a preliminary eight-year pilot project that involved monitoring the natural aging of CD-ROMs. 125 discs selected randomly from the Library's collections were withdrawn from their permanent storage locations every three years and tested to monitor the error levels. Based on an unacceptable accumulated block-error rate in excess of 250 over the eight-year period, the pilot project was recently expanded into a more extensive natural aging study using 1000 discs, which will provide more statistically reliable data regarding the block-error rate.

The other research project involves using accelerated aging over a range of temperature and relative humidity levels. The first phase of this study used standard ANSI aging conditions and tested the effects of laser-engraving of CD media around the central hub area (where no data resides) on their life. The results indicated that such engraving had no impact on the life of the CD, which means that curators may engrave a permanent property identification label on the central hub with no negative impact on the remainder of the CD.

The results of these projects are being used to develop testing protocols for assigning life expectancy ratings to CDs and to establish optimum storage conditions for optical media.

Research on standards for pressure-sensitive adhesives. The nature and properties of pressure-sensitive adhesives, which include the stability of the paper or film stock and the stability of the image printed on the labels, is being investigated. One result from this work is new Library specifications for suppliers. The American Society for Testing and Materials has

consequently established a subgroup led by Library personnel to develop a set of standards for these materials.

TECHNOLOGY POLICY DIRECTORATE

LC ILS (Integrated Library System)

Over the past year, the ILS Program Office has marked the transition from the use of a single integrated, commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) product (Voyager) to multiple COTS products to increase access to and improve management of the Library's digital collections while continuing to support acquisition, description, preservation, and access for all materials in the Library's collections.

Integrated Library Management System. The Library plans to implement the Voyager with Unicode release within the next 6 to 8 months. With this implementation, the Library will offer search and display of non-Roman scripts in the Library of Congress Online Catalog for over half a million records in its database. OPAC users will also be able to save records in either MARC-8 (non-Unicode) or UTF-8 (Unicode). Once a date certain has been set, the Library will communicate it to its users and customers, along with more details about expected changes in products, services, and interfaces.

The ILS Office has continued to expand access and improve service for users of the Library of Congress Online Catalog (<<http://catalog.loc.gov>>). In the past year the Library increased the number of simultaneous OPAC users by almost 25 percent, and saw a resulting decline in the number of customers who could not be accommodated. The ILS Office will continue to monitor external use and seek ways to increase access for users.

LC installed a proxy server last year, which functions as a front-end to LC's Voyager Z39.50 server. This proxy has improved ILS system performance by handling in-bound Z39.50 traffic more efficiently. Future plans include support for serving XML records that contain holdings data.

Find It!, LC's OpenURL resolver. As part of the Library's ongoing efforts to improve service to its users, the Library implemented Find It!, an OpenURL resolver. Using the SFX software from Ex Libris, Inc., Find It! enables users to navigate seamlessly between independently managed resources by generating links from citations for resources to full digital content and other services, such as tables of contents and abstracts; the Library of Congress Online Catalog; the Library's title lists of available electronic journals; and Web search engines.

Electronic Rights Management System. Last year the ILS Office implemented an Electronic Rights Management System (ERMS) that enables LC technical services staff to incorporate e-licensing and procurement into their regular workflow and facilitates the transfer of data from related systems. This year the Library plans to implement a Web interface to its ERMS to improve user access to electronic resources. The ERMS Web interface will deliver a consolidated A to Z listing and up-to-date holdings information. A search engine will provide access to these electronic resources for staff and users. This Web interface will provide a gateway to the full text of articles from e-resources via multiple search options. Future directions for the project include exploring the integration of the ERMS with other production systems, such as Find It!, LC's OpenURL resolver, to serve as a target for a listing of LC's e-

journal holdings. There are plans to draw acquisitions information from Voyager into the ERMS to enable usage studies balanced against the cost of electronic products.

Federated Search Pilot Project for LC Bibliographic Databases. As a major provider of structured descriptive metadata, the Library of Congress strives to make its metadata available via search tools that are currently in use or under development by library software vendors. Many popular LC databases containing structured descriptive metadata cannot be searched or send search results to federated search or metasearch software that relies heavily on the Z39.50 search protocol now widely used by libraries. To identify issues and possible solutions to this problem, LC contracted with Index Data to provide search and retrieval gateways for representative LC databases (e.g., InQuery, Lucene, and MySQL) in addition to Voyager. The front-end of this software will communicate using a standard (open) protocol Z39.50, SRU (Search/Retrieve URL), or SRW (Search/Retrieve Web Service) and the back-end will communicate with LC databases using their proprietary protocols or APIs. The Library is currently installing the software for testing. This pilot project will focus on federated searching of LC databases, not external databases. At the end of the pilot, LC will determine whether it will be feasible to make selected bibliographic databases not currently accessible via Z39.50, available via federated search.

Handle server. The Library uses the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI) handle server software to provide persistent identification of LC-managed electronic resources. At the end of 2004, the Library's handle server database was successfully converted to the CNRI software Oracle platform. The Library now has over 950,000 registered handles.

Encoded Archival Description (EAD). LC's seven special format divisions created over 75 new finding aids using the EAD standard in 2004. The 266 finding aids indexed in LC's EAD InQuery search system provide access to more than 16 million archival items in LC's collections. The LC ILS contains collection level summary records that point to these EAD finding aids through persistent identifiers (handles). RLG regularly harvests LC's EAD finding aids for inclusion in its Archival Resources site, a "union catalog" of finding aids.

LC's EAD Technical Group has completed conversion of the Library's SGML finding aids into XML, using the revised EAD2002 XML DTD released in 2004 by the Society of American Archivists. LC's Music Division staff facilitated this conversion by developing a software toolkit, which was distributed to the EAD community. Toolkit enhancements also provide staff with new Web display options during the finding aid creation process. By late summer 2005 LC staff plan to complete modifications to the Library's EAD InQuery-based search system to accommodate the new XML EAD2002 documents. PDF versions of LC's EAD finding aids are being generated from the XML files.

Network Development and MARC Standards Office (NDMSO)

MODS (<www.loc.gov/mods>) and MADS (<www.loc.gov/mads>). An implementor registry was added to the Metadata Object Description Standard (MODS) Web site (<<http://www.loc.gov/standards/mods/registry.html>>). The registry illustrates a number of different ideas including many that use MODS for descriptive metadata in METS documents, as

intermediary or destination for records that originated as Dublin Core, and for exposure of metadata to OAI-PMH (Open Archives Initiative-Protocol for Metadata Harvesting).

In response to demand, NDMSO has recently created direct mappings from MODS to CCO (Cataloging Cultural Objects specifications) for the visual resources community and from MODS to Dublin Core. Publicly available transformations based on the mappings are next on the agenda.

NDMSO has released the first official version, 1.0, of the authority record companion for MODS: Metadata Authority Description Standard (MADS), incorporating changes based on comments received from the community June 2004-February 2005. The review and implementor comment mechanism continues to be via an open discussion list (<mods@loc.gov>); all interested in participating in discussion of MADS are encouraged to join. MADS has a relationship to the MARC 21 Authority format, as MODS has to MARC 21 Bibliographic, but it simplifies data and relates to MODS itself in new and useful ways. Version 3.1 of MODS was also released largely to enable MADS and MODS to share schema parts.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC INITIATIVES/NATIONAL DIGITAL LIBRARY PROGRAM

The Office of Strategic Initiatives (OSI) has recently reached several important milestones. OSI is charged with institution-wide management and oversight of the Library's digital initiatives and technology requirements. Its services include digital conversion of the Library's primary source materials for broad public access via the Web, management of many of the Library's most popular public Web sites, as well as information technology support for the institution. The service unit also leads a Congressionally mandated program to collect and preserve significant materials in digital formats for current and future generations of users. This program is formally called the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program.

National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP)

OSI's major emphasis is on the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP). In August 2003, NDIIPP issued its first "Program Announcement to Support Building a Network of Partners." The deadline for submitting proposals was Nov. 12, 2003. All qualified proposals were vetted by a peer-review panel of experts assembled by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Librarian of Congress James H. Billington made the final selections.

On September 30, 2004, eight lead institutions and their partners received awards totaling approximately \$14 million. These institutions are the first formal NDIIPP partners, and they have agreed to identify, collect and preserve historically important digital materials within a nationwide digital preservation infrastructure. These awards from the Library are being matched dollar-for-dollar by the winning institutions in the form of shared costs to execute the cooperative preservation program. The institutions will share responsibilities for preserving at-risk born-digital materials of significant cultural and historical value to the nation. The announcement received widespread media attention, including a Sept. 30, 2004, feature in the *New York Times* "Circuits" section.

The three-year preservation projects that are receiving NDIIPP funding include digital content relating to important people, events and movements that have had a major impact on the nation's history, such as the birth of the "dot com" era, satellite mapping, public television programs, historical aerial photography, and opinion polls and voting records. The NDIIPP Web site is at <www.digitalpreservation.gov>. A new section of the NDIIPP site, called "Cooperative Agreements," provides details of the awards.

Web Capture Team

In fiscal 2004, OSI initiated a Web Capture Team to support the collection, ingest and archiving of born-digital content in the form of Web sites. During the year, 4.3 terabytes of Web sites were collected relating to the 2004 elections, the war in Iraq, the 108th Congress and public policy topics. The team participates in the International Internet Preservation Consortium (IIPC) made up of 11 national libraries (including the Library of Congress) and the Internet Archive. The IIPC is cooperatively developing open-source tools for Web collection and archiving.

To date, approximately 26 terabytes of born-digital information are currently being stored for NDIIPP.

Archive Ingest and Handling Test

In June 2004, the Library entered into a joint digital preservation project with Old Dominion University, Department of Computer Science; Johns Hopkins University, Sheridan Libraries; Stanford University Libraries & Academic Information Resources; and Harvard University Library to explore strategies for the ingest and preservation of digital archives.

The Archive Ingest and Handling Test (AIHT) is designed to identify, document and disseminate working methods for preserving the nation's increasingly important digital cultural materials, as well as to identify areas that may require further research or development. This test supports the work of the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP).

The AIHT participants are investigating and applying various digital preservation strategies, using a digital archive donated to the Library by the Center for History and New Media at George Mason University. The archive is a collection of 57,000 digital images, text, audio and video related to the Sept. 11, 2001, events. The transfer of these 12 gigabytes of digital content is being used to emulate the problems that arise in digital preservation and to test possible solutions.

Participants in the AIHT range from fully operational repositories to an advanced research project investigating methods for preserving digital objects; additionally, one institution is comparing multiple technical solutions within one environment. A broad array of current open-source (nonproprietary) and proprietary digital-object management and preservation technologies are being deployed in the test. A report is scheduled for release in summer 2005 and will be available on the NDIIPP Web site.

NDIIPP-National Science Foundation Partnership

Last June, NDIIPP partnered with the National Science Foundation (NSF) to establish the first research grants program to specifically address digital preservation. NSF will administer the program, which will fund cutting-edge research to support the long-term management of digital information.

On May 4, 2005, 10 university teams were awarded a total of \$3 million to undertake pioneering research to support the long-term management of digital information. The projects awarded will explore challenging topics, such as preserving rich oceanographic data from hundreds of deep-sea submersible missions; automating methods to describe digital objects and place them in secure archival storage; testing how to preserve digital video when it is first created; and preserving complex three-dimensional digital content. All the projects are expected to produce study results in one year.

Redesign of www.loc.gov

The Library of Congress has launched a top-level upgrade to the look and feel of its public Web site at [<http://www.loc.gov>](http://www.loc.gov). The Library has also developed a version of its award-winning site for children for the child-safe Web domain sponsored by the Department of Commerce at [<www.americaslibrary.kids.us>](http://www.americaslibrary.kids.us).

In the first week since the revised pages were launched, use of the new pages has risen dramatically, including increases of 23 percent (visitors page), 24 percent (kids and families page), 29 percent (researchers page), 40 percent (teachers page) and 183 percent (Webcasts).

The newly reorganized home page includes six audience-specific resource pages (for kids and families, librarians, publishers, researchers, teachers, and visitors to Washington, D.C.) and three completely overhauled subsites highlighting the Library's poetry program, its 600-plus audiovisual Webcasts, and information on how members of the public can support the Library in its efforts.